The Important Dates of the Nineteenth Century

A Chronological History of the Stirring Events of the Past One Hundred Years.

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Jan. 1-Legislative union established between Great Brit-ain and Ireland. Feb. 9-Treaty of

peace between France and Austria. eb. 18-Thomas Jefferson elected president by vote of the house of representatives be-cause of tie in elec-toral vote between himself and Aaron Purr the latter he-

Born Jan. 7, 1768.—Died
May 5, 1821.

Illimseit and Aaron
Burr, the latter becoming vice president.

March 24—Emperor
Paul of Russia assassinated.

March 21—French
May 5, 1821. finally defeated by English. 1802.

Aug. 2—Napoleon elected first consul of France. Nov. 29—Ohio admitted to the union. First electric light with carbon points pro-duced in England.

1803 April 30—Territory of Louisiana purchased from France for \$15,000,000. Territory consists of 1,171,931 square miles.

Aug. 9—Robert Fulton started his first steamboat on the River Seine in France.

1804. Sept. 25—Twelfth amendment to constitu-tion adopted.

Dec. 2—Napoleon crowned emperor of 1805.

March 4-Thomas Jefferson and George linton inaugurated.

y 26-Napoieon crowned king of Italy at Aug. 4-Bolivia declared its independence Milan.

June 3-Treaty of peace signed between Tripoll and the United States.

Oct. 21-English fleet under Nelson destroyed French fleet at Trafalgar. Nelson killed.

Austrians defeated by Napoleon.

1806.

Nov. 21—Berlin decree issued by Napoleon. It declared a blockade of the British isles, ordered all Englishmen in countries occupied by French troops to be treated as prisoners of war, forbade all trade in English merchandise, and several other things. ct. 14-Napoleon defeated Prussians at

The tailors formed first trade union in the United States.

United States.

Aug. 11—Successful voyage of Robert Fulton's steamboat Clermont from New York to Albany.

1808.

Jan. 1—Act prohibiting importation of slaves into country became law.

1809.

March 4—James Madison and George Clinton inaugurated.

ton inaugurated. March 15-Embarge

act, excepting as to Great Britain and



Born Sept. 29, 1758.—Killed Sept. 17—Treaty of peace between Eweden and Russia signed at Freder-

ksham.

Display the billion of the b March 11—Napoleon and Maria Louisa mar-ried at Vienna.

June — Third census taken; population,

March 20-King of Rome, Napoleon II., born. July 5-Venezuela deciared its independ-ence of Spain.

April 8-Louisiana admitted to the union. June 18-U. S. declared war against Eng-Aug. 15—Fort Dearborn massacre on present site of Chicago.
Sept. 7—French defeated Russians at Boro-

Sept. 14—Moscow captured by the French. March 4-James Madison and Elbridge Ger-

ry inaugurated.

Aug. 31—Indians massacred garrison and women and children at Fort Mimms, Ala.

Sept. 10—Com. O. H. Perry defeated British squadron at Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie.

Oct. 16, 17, 18—Battle of Leipsic, battle of the nations. Napoleon defeated by the allies. Half a million men engaged. 1814.

March 31—Paris surrendered to the allies.

May 3—Louis XVIII. returned to Paris as king of France.

May 30—Treaty of Paris signed between France and allied powers defining boundaries of France at what they had been previous to 1792

previous to 1792.
Aug. 25—Washington burned by the British.
Nov. 1—Congress of Vienna met to reestablish European boundaries. It concluded
its labors and adjourned May 25, 1815.
Dec. 24—Treaty of peace signed between
Great Britain and United States at Ghent,
Belgium.

George Stephenson built his first successful railway locomotive. It traveled at the rate of six miles per hour.

TRIS. Jan. 8-British defeated by Americans at

Jan. 8—British defeated by Americans at New Orleans.
March 1—Napoleon returned to France from Elba.
June 18—Napoleon met final defeat by Wellington at Waterloo.
July 8—Louis XVIII. entered Paris as king of France.
July 15—Napoleon surrendered to Capt. Maitland, of English frigate Bellerophon. Sept. 26—Treaty of the Holy Alliance signed. Nov. 20—Second peace of Paris signed between France and allied powers.

pril 10 United States bank chartered by

congress for 26 years; capital, \$35,-600,000. April 27—First protective tariff bill passed by congress. July 5—Ice a quarter of an inch thick states. uly 9-Argentine Republic declared

Spain.
Dec. 11—Indiana admitted to the union.
Jan. 12—Family of its independence of

Bora August 23, 1785-Died Jan. 12-Family of Bonaparte excludagust 23, 1819. ed forever from rch 4-James Monroe and Daniel D.

ompkins inaugurated. 1818.

pril 14—President approved act establish-ing flag of United States at 13 stripes and a star for each state.

1819.
Teb. 22—Spain ceded Florida to United States for consideration of \$5,000,000.
May 24—First ocean steamship, the Savannah, left Savannah, Ga., for Liverpool.
Trip completed in 26 days.
Dec. 14—Alabama admitted to the union.

Feb. 24-Mexico declared its independence of Spain. Ituroide crowned first em-7

crowned first emperor as Augustin I., Sept. 24, 1821.

March 5 — James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins inaugurated president and vice president for second term.

April 6—Warfor Greek independence began against

April 6—War for Greek independence began against Turkey.

May 5—Na poleon died at St. Helera, aged 52.

July 28—Peru declared its independence of Spain.

Aug. 7—Queen Caroline of England died of a broken heart. Her husband, George IV., refused to permit of her coronation as his consort.

Aug. 10—Missouri admitted to the union.

Sept. 21—Central American states declared their independence of Spain.

1822.

Jan. 27—Independence of Greece proclaimed. Sept. 7—Brazil declared its independence of Portugal.

1823.

March 26—Augustin I. of Mexico compelled to abdicate, and Mexico proclaimed a republic October 4, 1823.

Dec. 2—Proclamation by President Monroe declared that for the future the American continents were not to be considered as subjects for colonization by any European power. This constitutes the "Monroe doctrine."

of Spain.

Nov. 9—Tenth presidential election. Of popular vote John Quincy Adams received 105,321; Andrew Jackson. 152.898; W. H. Crawford, 47,265; Henry Clay, 47,087. No candidate for president received a majority of electoral votes and election devolved upon house of representatives. John C. Calhoun elected vice president. tives. Jo president.

1825. Feb. 9-House of representatives voted for president, each state having one

vote. John Quin-cy Adams re-ceived 13, Andrew Jackson, 7, and Jackson, 7, and William H. Craw ford, 4. May 25—A merican Unitarian associa-

AND THE tion organized in Boston. May 29-Count of Boston.
May 29—Count of
Artols crowned
king of France as
Charles X.
June 17—Corner
stone of Bunker

RODERT FULTOR hill monument laid by Lafayette. Oct. 29—Erie canal Born in 1765.-Died Peb. 24, 1815. opened from Buffelo to Albany, falo to Albany, died. Nicholas I. crowned emperor. Feb. 24, 1815.

1826. Feb. 26—Biela's comet discovered.
July 4—Ex-Presidents John Adams. Quincy, Mass., and Thomas Jefferson, Monticello, Va., died.

1827. uly 6-Treaty between England, France and Russia signed at London to secure Greek independence.

Nov. 11—Eleventh presidential election. and 178 electoral votes; John Quincy Adams received 512,159 popular and 83 electoral votes.

April 13—Roman Catholic relief bill passed by British parliament. It admitted Catholics to parliament and to most civil and military offices under the crown. By its passage civil war in England and Ireland was averted.

was averted.

Aug. 8—First railway locomotive operated in America started at Honesdale, Pa.

Sept. 14—Treaty of peace signed between Russia and Turkey in which Greek independence was acknowledged.

July 27-Beginning of second French revolution. lept. 15—Liverpool and Manchester railway, first of the English railway lines, 26-Belgium's independence acknowl-

edged by allied powers. Jan. 15—South Carolina rallroad, first passenger and freight rallroad in United States, opened for traffic.

July 4—Ex-President James Monroe died 1831.

in New York, aged 73.

July 26—First successful reaper, invention of Cyrus H. McCormick, tested at Steele's Tavern, Va. 1832.

March -Black Hawk war begun.



June 7-First reform bill in England became law. came law. It pre-vented a revolution and gave to the middle classes the supreme political power in the king-June 22-First death from cholera in the

United States curred at New York. Mississippi discovered by Henry R.

ures of 1820 tially repealed. Nov. 13 — Tweifth Born June 9, 1781. - Died Nov. 13 - T presidential

tion. Andrew Jackson received 687,502 popular and 219 electoral votes, and Hen-ry Clay 530,189 popular and 40

votes.

Nov. 14.—Charles Carroll, last surviving signer of declaration of independence, died at Baltimore, aged 95. Nov. 13—Great meteoric display visible in North America.

1834. Aug. 1-Slavery abolished in British col-onies. Eight hundred thousand slaves

1835. Sept. 9.—Corporation reform act, granting self-government to towns, denied since fourteenth century, passed by British

Thomas Davenport, of Braddon, Vt., built first electric railway motor at Spring-

March 2-Texas declared its independence. May 14-Mexico acknowledged indepen-

dence of Texas.

June 15—Arkansas admitted to the union.

June 28—Ex-President James Madison died
at Montpelier, Vt., aged 85.

Nov. 8—Thirteenth presidential election.

Martin Van Buren elected president with
781 549 popular and 170 electoral votes

761,549 popular and 170 electoral votes, against 73 electoral votes for his nearest competitor, William Henry Harrison. Total popular vote, 1,498,205. No vice president chosen because of lack of majority of electoral votes. Senate chose Richard M. Johnson.

Jan. 6-Michigan admitted to the union.
May 10-All banks in New York city suspended specie payment because of financial panic. 1838.
First telegraph line set up in Great Britain on line of Great Western rallway by Cooke.

March —Opium war between China and England began. Oct. 10—United States bank suspended, oausing financial panic.

Jan. 19-Lieut. Wilkes discovered Antarctic



continent.
Feb. 10 Queen Victoria married to her cousin, Frince Albert of Saxe-Co-

burg. June-Fifth census taken. Population, 17.068,666 July 19—"Britania,"
first of the Cuhard
steamers, arrived
at Boston 14 days
8 hours from Liverpool. Nov. 10-Fourteenth

GYRUS A MIGORMICK
BOTH Feb. 15, 18.9—Died
May 18, 1881.

the Van Buren 60 electoral and 1,125,702
popular votes. Born Feb. 15, 18 9,-Died May 13, 1884.

Nov. 2—Afghanistan rebelled against England During this rebellion the English ambassadors were murdered and the greater part of the English army of occupation, numbering 26,000 persons, were

1842

Aug. 29—Peace treaty between England and China signed at Nanking, China. This treaty opened the first ports of China to the trade of the world. Oct. 18—First submaring cable laid by Prof. Morse in New York harbor.

1843.
Feb. 28—Great comet seen at noon by naked eye in North America.
June 17—Bunker Hill monument dedicated.

May 27—First telegram sent over a land line from Washington to Baltimore.

Nov. 12—Fifteenth presidential election.
James K. Polk received 170 electoral and 1,325,834 popular votes. Henry Clay received 105 electoral and 1,297,033 popular votes. 1845.

Feb. 28—Texas annexed by joint resolution. March 3—Florida admitted to the union. June 8—Ex-President Andrew Jackson died. aged 78. 29-Texas admitted to the union as a

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April 25-Hostilities between Mexico and Dec. United States be-gan by capture of small force of U. S. troops by Mexi-(1) (1) (1) (1) May 11 - President Polk announced

that state of war existed between United States and signed with Great the Oregon bound-

26-Corn laws England reof England re-pealed by parlia-ment. This was practically the be-ginning of Eng-

Hish free trade as it exists to-day.

cept. —Elias Howe patented first successtal sewing machine. Dec. 28-lowa admitted to the union. 1847. Feb. 22-23-Battle of Buena Vista fought; 29,000 Mexicans defeated by 5,000 Ameri-

13-City of Mexico occupied by American troops.

Nov. —Chloroform first used as an anaesthetic by Sir James Young Simpson, of Edinburgh. 1848.

Jan. 19—Gold discovered near Coloma, Cal., by James Wilson Marshall.
Feb. 2—Treaty of peace between United States and Mexico signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo. United States paid Mexico \$15,000,000 for New Mexico and California.
Feb. 23—Ex-President John Quincy Adams died at Washington, aged 81.
Feb. 24—Louis Philippe compelled to abdicate French throne and the second French republic formed.

French republic formed.

May 29—Wisconsin admitted to the union.

Nov. 7—Sixteenth presidential election.

Zachary Taylor received 163 electoral votes, and Lewis Cass, of Kentucky, 127 electoral votes. 1849.

March 4—New constitution combining empires of Austria and Hungary proclaimed by Francis Joseph.

June 15—Ex-President James K. Polk died at Nachville Tennand at Nashville, Tenn., aged 54. 1850. April 19—Bulwer-Clayton treaty for joint occupancy of canal across Central America signed. une 1—Seventh census taken; population.

23, 191, 876. July 9-President Taylor died at Washing ton, aged 66.

Aug. —Tae-ping rebellion began in China.

Sept. 9—California admitted to the union.

Sept. 20—"Omnibus" bill passed by con-

April 29—Trial of electric locomotive built by Alfred Vail with congressional appro-priation on B. & O. Ry. It attained a speed of 19 miles per hour.

Oct. 8-Hudson river railroad opened from New York to Albany. 1852. Nov. 2—Seventeenth presidential election held. Franklin Pierce received 254 elec-toral votes, and Gen. Winfield Scott 42

electoral votes.

Dec. 2—French empire restored. Louis Napoleon crowned emperor of France as Napoleon III. Jan. 29-Louis Napoleon married to Eugenie



de Montijo of Spain. March 24—Oath of office as vice president administered to William R. King by Consul Sharkey at Cumbre, Cuba. Allowed by special act of congress.

April 18-Vice President William R.

King died at Cahawba, Ma., aged

Oct. 5-Turkey de clared war against Russia. This was the beginning the Crimean war.

Born April 2, 1791.—Died the Crimean war.
April 2, 1872. Dec. 30—Treaty providing for purchase of territory south of the Gila river from Mexico approved. Extent of purchase, 45,525 square miles; consideration to Mexico 510,000,000. ico, \$10,000,000.

April 11—Russia declared war against England and France as allies of Turkey.

May 30—Kansas-Nebraska bill passed by congress. It repealed Missouri compro-mise act of 1820. ct. 25—Battle of Balaklava fought in the

Sept. 9—Sevastopol evacuated by the Russians and occupied by the French and English. 1856.

March 30—Treaty of peace between England, France, Sardinia and Turkey and Russia in Paris. This closed the Crimean war. The treaty guaranteed the independence of Turkey. In this war more than 1,000,000 men perished of disease and in hattle. 4-Eighteenth presidential election James Buchanan received 174 elec-votes. John C. Freemont 114 and

May 11-Muticy of Sepoys in India broke out. English residents of Delhi massa-Aug. 5—First attempt made at laying sub-marine cable. Star: made from Valencia bay. Ireland. Cable broke and attempt was abandened until the following year.

Millard Fillmore 8.

May 11—Minnesota admitted to the union
June 19—Gwalfor taken by the English
from the Sepoy rebels. This practically
closed the rebellion in India.
July 2—Alexander II. of Russia issued proclamation freeing serfs on the imperial do-1月四角。

mains. Lug. 5—First Atlantic cable completed. let. 9—First overland mail from San Fran-cisco reached St. Louis, Time, 24 days, 18

Feb. 14—Oregon admitted to the union.
April 26—Austrian army of 120,000 men invaded Sardinia. This was the beginning of the war for Italian nationality.
May 10—Emperor Napoleon III. took the field at the head of the French troops as an ally of Sardinia against Austria.

June 4—Austrians defeated by French and Sardinians at Magenta. Austrian loss, 27,000 men. 27,000 men. Dec. 2—John Brown hanged at Charleston, W. Va.

Nov. 10—Definite treaty of peace signed be-tween Austria and France and Sardinia at Zurich. Italian nationality recognized by Austria.

May 11-Garibaldi landed at Mar ola, Sici-

ly. On May 14 ha proclaimed himself dictator in the self dictator in the name of King Victor Emmanuel. This was the beginning of the war for italian unity. May 18—Abraham Lincoln nompated for president on fourth ballot at Chicago.

fourth ballot at Chicago.

June-Lighth census taken. Population, 31,443,321.
Oct. 12-French and English allies capture Peking, China.
Bown Feb. 18 1805-Died Oct. 24-Treaty of Died April 15, 1805. peace signed at Peking between England and China.
Nov. 6-Nineteenth presidential election held. Abraham Eincoln received 180 electoral and 1,866,352 popular voses; John C.

fov. 6—Nineteenth presidential election held. Abraham Eincoln received 180 electoral and 1,866,352 popular votes; John C. Breckenridge 72 electoral and 847,514 popular votes; John Bell 39 electoral and 887,830 popular votes, and Stephen A. Douglas 12 electoral and 1,375,157 popular votes. 1861.

eb. 4-Confederate congress met at Montgomery, Ala. Six states represented.
Feb. 9-Jefferson Davis chosen president and Alexander H. Stephens vice president of Southern Confederacy. April 12-Fort Sumter fired upon. First gun fired by Edmund Ruffin of Virginia. He committed suicide soon after close

April 19-President proclaimed blockade of southern ports.

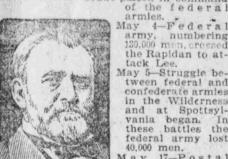
July 21—Federal troops defeated at battle of Bull Run. 1802. 1.-Government suspended specie

payment.

March 9-Battle between Monitor and
Merrimac at Hampton Roads.
July 24-Ex-President Martin Van Buren
died at Lindenwold, N. Y., aged 80.
Oct. 8-Count Otto von Bismarck appointad withe misster of Pressie. ed prime minister of Prussia. Dec. 31-West Virginia admitted to the union to date from June 20, 1863.

Jan. 1—President Lincoln issued proclamation freeling slaves in confederate states. They numbered about 3,120,000.
Feb. 1—All Russian serfs freed by Alexander II. Previous to the emancipation of the serfs on imperial domains in 1858 there were no processing 200,000 activities. there were more than 38,000,000 serfs in the Russian empire. Of these 16,000,000 were freed in 1858 and the remainder to July 1-2-3—Confederate army, numbering 82,000 men, defeated at Gettysburg by federal army, numbering 73,500 men.
Sept. 15—President Lincoln suspended writ

of habeas corpus. March 10-Gen. Grant placed in command of the federal armies.
May 4-Federal



tween federal and confederate armies in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania began. In these battles the federal army lost 40,000 men. May 17-Postal money order sys-tem established. GEN U 3 GRANT May 19 - Nathaniel Hawthorne died at Plymouth, N. H.,

July 16-Gold reached the maximum, 285 14-Sherman's march to the sea be-

oct 31-Nevada admitted to the union by proclamation of president.

Nov. 8—Twentieth presidential election.
Lincoln and Johnson carried 22 states; McClellan and Pendleton, 3; 11 not voting.

June 12—Archduke Maximilian entered
City of Mexico as emperor.

1865. Feb. 18-Gen. Lee placed in command of all confederate forces. March 18-Confederate congress adjourned sine die. April 9-Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox.

April 14—President Lincoln shot by J.

Wilkes Booth in Ford's theater, Wash-

April 15—President Lincoln died at 7:30 a. m. Vice President Johnson took oath of m. Vice President Johnson took oath of office as president same day. May 10-Jefferson Davis captured by mem-bers of Fourth Michigan cavalry at

bers of Fourth Michigan cavalry at Irwinsville, Ga.

1 1 1 2 Last battle of the war fought. Federals defeated by confederates near Palo Pinto, Tex. The total number of enlistments in the federal service were 2,859,132; total number of engagements fought between the two armies 2,231; in the federal army the total loss by death was 279,735; the confederate government existed 4 years 1 month and 14 days.

May 22—Southern ports opened by proc-lamation of president. Aug. 15—First vessel passed through Suez canal from Mediterranean to the Red ern states by proclamation. Dec. 18—Thirteenth amendment to constitution declared adopted by the several

1866. April 9-Civil rights bill passed over the president's veto. May 31—Fenian raid into Canada; 1,200 men crossed the Niagara river at Buf-falo.

falo.
June 18—Italy and Prussia declared war
against Austria. This was the beginning
of the "Seven Weeks War."
Aug. 23—Treaty of peace signed between
Prussia, Italy and Austria. By this
treaty Austria ceded Venetia to Italy
and consented to a new German confederation. federation. Feb. 9-Nebraska admitted to the union. Feb. 24-First parliament of the North German confederation opened by the

king of Prussia. March 2-Militar March 2—Military reconstruction act passed over president's veto.

June 19—Maximilian shot in Mexico.

June 20—U. S. acquired Alaska from Russia.

Consideration \$7,203,000. Extent, 577,390 square miles.

1868. Feb. 24-House of representatives voted to impeach President Johnson. May 5—Grand army



instituted Decoration day, designating May 30. 26 - President Johnson acquitted of impeachment charges.

June 1 - Ex-President James Buchanan died at Wheatland, Pa. June 22—Arkansas readmitted to the

South Carolina, Alabama, Florida Born Jan. 19, 1 07.—Died Oct. 12, 1870 July 28-Fourteenth amendment to constitution declared adopted. lov. 3-Twenty-first presidential election. Ulysses S. Grant, 214 electoral and 3,015,071 popular votes, and Horatio Seymour S0 electoral and 2,709,613 popular votes.

Dec. 9-Wm. E. Gladstone became prime minister of England at head of liberal

ministry. Dec. 25—Amnesty proclamation granting unconditional pardon to all concerned in confederate rebellion issued. 186D. 1

May 10-Union Pacific railroad opened for

traffic.
Sept. 24—"Black Friday." Culmination of financial panic in New York. Gold quoted at 16234.
Oct. 8—Ex-President Franklin Pierce died at Concord, N. H., aged 65.
Dec. 8.—Ecumenical council of Catholic church met at Roms. Pope's infallibility in matters of faith and morals reaffirmed.

July 15-France declared war against

July 15-France declared war against Germany. This was the beginning of the Franco-German war.

Sept. 1-French defeated by Prussians at Sedan. French loss, 30,000; Prussian loss, 20,000. The next day the French army of 108,000 men and Emperor Napoleon III. surrendered to King William of Prussia.

Sept. 4-Emperor Napoleon III. deposed and third French republic proclaimed at 4:15 p. m.

Sept. 18-Investment of Paris begun by the Prussians.

Sept. 20-Rome surrendered to Italian army by the pope. This marked the end of the pope's temporal power.

March 3-Act establishing Centennial exposition at Phila-delphia passed by



BISMARCK

Nov. 10-Henry M. Stanley found Dr. Livingstone at Uiji, Central Africa lan. 18-King Wil-liam of Prussia proclaimed em peror of Germany. This completed the creation of the new 2º Paris surrendered to the Prus-

sians.

Peb. 26—Treaty of peace signed between France and Prussia. This treaty ceded to Prussia nearly all of Alsace and one-fifth of Loraine, and demanded the payment of \$1,000,000,000 by France to Prussia. This war cost nearly 500,000 lives.

This war cost nearly 500,000 lives.

1872.

March —Strike for an 8-hour day, involving 100,000 men, began in New York. It lasted three months and resulted successfully for the strikers.

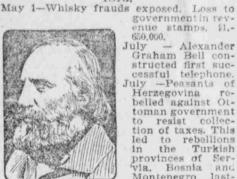
Nov. 5—Twenty-second presidential election. Grant received 286 electoral and 3,597,070 popular votes. Remainder of electoral votes divided as follows: B. Gratz Brown, 18; Thomas A. Hendricks, 42; Charles J. Jenkins, 2; David Davis, 1. Combined popular vote of Greeley and Brown was 2,834,079.

1873.

1873.
Feb. 27—Oakes Ames, of Mass., and James Brooks, of N. Y., censured by congress for connection with Credit Mobiller.
Sov. 19—William H. Tweed convicted in New York; sentenced to 12 years in the penitentiary.

penitentiary. March 8-Ex-President Millard Fillmore died at Buffalo, N. Y., aged 74. Nov. 19-National Woman's Christian Tem-perance union organized at Cleveland, O.

1875.



provinces of Ser-Montenegro last-ing through 1876, and ended in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 and the Born July 4, 1807.—Died July 2, 1882.

Bosnia an

finalestablishment of the Bankan states.

July 31—Ex-President Johnson died near
Jonesborough, Tenn., aged 67.

Nov. 22—Vice President Henry
died at Washington, aged 63. 1876. May 10—Centennial exposition opened at Philadelphia by Pres. Grant and Don Pedro II. of Brazil.

June 25—Gen. George A. Custer and 276 men massacred by Indians under Sitting Bull near Little Big Horn river, Montans.

Montana. Aug. 1-W. W. Belknap, secretary of war, acquitted of impeachment charges.

Aug. 1—Colorado admitted to the union.

Nov. 7—Twenty-third presidential election. Hayes received 185 electoral and

4.033.295 popular votes: Tilden 184 elec-

Nov. 23-Slavery abolished in Turkey. April 25-First battle of the Russo-Turkish war fought near Batoum on the Black sea. Dec. 9-Turks defeated by Russians at battle of Plevna; 60,000 Turks surren-

toral and 4,284,265 popular vot

dered.

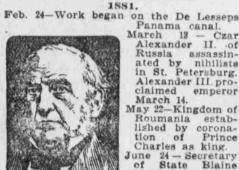
Feb. 7-Pope Pious IX. died. Feb. 20-Leo XIII. elected pope. March 2-Treaty of peace signed between Russia and Turkey that closed the Russo-Turkish war.

April 18—Three hundred thousand cotton mill operatives struck in Lancashire, England, against reduction of wages. Strike lasted nine months and was par-

tially successful.

Dec. 17—Gold down to par in New York, first time since Jan. 13, 1862. 1879. Jan. 1-Specie payment resumed by the Feb. 15-Act 15-Act permitting women to prac-

tice before the supreme court passed. 1880. May 31-League of American Wheelmen May 31—League of American Wheelmen organized at Newport.
June— Tenth census taken. Population, 50,155,783.
Nov. 2—Twenty-fourth presidential election. Garfield received 214 electoral and 4,450,921 popular votes; Hancock 155 electoral and 4,447,888 popular votes.



GLADSTONE Born Dec. 39, 1809. - Died May 19, 1898.

Charles as king. June 24 — Secretary of State Blaine notified American ministers at Euany attempt to guarantee neutral-ity of Partialcanal would be considered uncalled-for July 2-President Garfield shot by Gui-

teau in Baltimore and Potomac depot at Washington. Sept. 19-President Garfield died at Elberon, N. J., at 10:35 p. m. 1882. March 6-Kingdom of Servia established; Prince Milan crowned king. March 25-Edmunds law excluding bigamists and polygamists from holding office passed.

triumph after dispersing Egyptian rebel army and capturing Arabi, its leader. This campaign made English influence in Egypt paramount, and the Anglo-French agreement for a joint protectorate was annulled Nov. 19, 1882, France withdrawing. 1883. June 14-Verdict returned of not guilty

Sept. 13-English army entered Cairo in

in Star-Route case. July 19—Strike of telegraph operators began at Pittsburgh, Pa., and spread throughout the country. It involved 67,000 men who asked for 15 per cent. increase of wages. Lasted 30 days and was successful.

Nov. 4—Twenty-fifth presidential election.
Cleveland received 219 electoral and 4,911,017 popular votes; Blaine 184 electoral
and 4,848,334 popular votes.
Dec. 6—Mr. Gladstone's third reform bill
granting universal male suffrage in England became a law. Ian. 26-Gen. Charles George Gordon and English and Egyptian troops massacred at Khartoum.

Peb. 26-Congo Free State established by European powers with King of Belgium at its head.

Teb. 26-Contract labor law passed.

Tarch 5-Freedent Arthur apported art impropriating 1,850,000 for new ships for heavy. This was the beginning of the state of 1885.

July 7-Fasteur inoculated for hydrophobia. Tor hydrophobia. Tov. 25-Vice-President The dricks died at Indianapolis

March 6-Knights of Labor

MAN !

May 4 — rlot and ket mass place in une - Gla in Englishment. ment.
Aug 31- harles
S. C. and ot
southern poin
visited by sever
earthquake.
Aug. 20—Spiese
Schwab, Fielden,
Parsons, Fischer,
Engel and Lings

M. PASTEUR Born in France Dec. 27, Chicago anarchists, sentenced to death and Neebe to 15 years' imprisonment for Haymarket riot. Nov. 18—Ex-President Chester A. Arthur died at New York, aged 56.

1887. March 13-Treaty of the triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy,

1885.

11-New constitution adopted Japan. It permitted religious liberty, granted general freedom and created legislative branch of the government.

Feb. 20—Act to create Maritime Canal company passed by congress.

Oct. 2—Pan-American congress organized in Washington. in Washington.
Oct. 22-Work began on Nicaraguan canal
Nov. 2-North and South Dakota admitted

1890. April 2-Australian ballot system first in-troduced into United States at election in Rhode Island.

March 3-International copyright act approved.

Nov. 8—Twenty-seventh presidential elec-tion. Cleveland received 277 electrical and 5,556,533 popular votes; Harrison, 145 electoral and 5,440,216 popular votes; Weaver, 22 electoral and 1,122,045 popular



steamers City of New York and City of Paris transferred from British American regto American reg-istry. March 2—Act to compel railroads to use antomatic couplers and air brakes on all cars approved.

Aug. 15—Behring sea court of arbitration reported. Right of U. S. to a closed sea denied.

April 23-General strike of mine workers throughout the country against a reduc-tion of wages. It involved nearly 200,000 and was partially successful at the end of two months.

June 26-Sympathetic strike ordered on all western railroads by American Railway union. It lasted two months. July 25-Hostilities began by Japan in Chinese-Japanese war.

Sept., 1896.

Dec. 23—Capt. Dreyfus sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in a fortress for selling French military secrets.

Feb. 16—"Reconcentrado" order Issued by Gen. Weyler in Cuba. Aug. 17—Gold discovered in Yukon district of Alaska by Geo. McCormack. Nov. 3—Twenty-eighth presidential elec-tion. William McKinley received 7.107.822 popular and 271 electoral votes; William Jennings Bryan, 8,511,673 popular and 175 electoral votes electoral votes. 1897. June 16-Hawaiian annexation treaty signed

at Washington. Islands formally annexed July 7. Jan. 11—Arbitration treaty between United States and England signed. 1898. Feb. 15—Battleship Maine destroyed in Havana harbor by explosion; 286 officers



lion dollars appros al defense.
April 17—Great possers of Europe make a plea for peace between United States and Spain. April 20-Spanish minister, Polo de Bernade, given his

unteers. April 22—Blockade of

none. uly 1-2—Battles of El Caney, El Paso and San Juan fought. Sjanish driven back to Santiago and siege began. uly 3—Spanish squadron destroyed off Santiago. Spanish loss, 600 killed, 692 July 17-Santiago surrendered to American

Jan. 6—Peace treaty between United States and Spain ratified by senate; vote, 57 to 27. March 30—Malolos, seat of Filipino govern-

South African Republic and Orange Free State.

Nov. 4—Tripartite agreement between United States. Great Britain and Germany over Samoa abolished; U. S. guaranteed possession of island of Tutulla.

June 5—British army captured Pretoria.

June 10—Foreign legations in Peking besieged by Boxers.

June 16—German Minister Baron von Ketteler murdered at Peking.

July 29—King Humbert of Italy assassinated; succeeded by Victor Emmanuel III.

Aug. 19—Foreign legations in Peking resound by allied troops.

Sept. 3—Galvesten. Tex., practically desireyed by West Indian aurricance; legations in the control of the estimated at between the control of the estimated at between the control of the certain and the ce 1900.

brokers, failed; liabilities, \$20,000,000. May —Slavery abolished in Brazil; 790,—
600 slaves freed.

Sept. 12—Act prohibiting immigration of Chinese Into United States approved.

Nov. 6—Twenty-sixth presidential election.
Cleveland received 168 electoral and 5,540,—
329 popular votes; Harrison 233 electoral and 5,439,853 popular votes.

Dec. 11—Panama canal company failed.

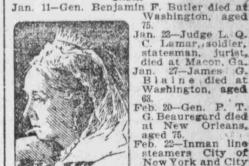
to the union.

Nov. 8-Montana admitted to the union.

Nov. 11-Washington admitted to the union.

Nov. 15-Pedro II. of Brazil compelled by people to abdicate. Brazil declared a re-

June 2-Eleventh census taken; population, 62,622,250. 62,622,250.
July 3—Ideho admitted to the union
July 10—Wyoming, the 44th state, admitted
to the union.
July-Aug.-Sept.-Oct.—Treaties for the division of Africa signed between England
and France, Germany, Italy and Portu-



QUEEN VICTORIA Born May 24, 1819.-Crown



1894.

nese-Japanese war.

Sept. —Armenians massacred in Sassoun district; 6,000 people slaughtered. This was the beginning of the series of massacres in Armenia that continued until Sept., 1896.

April 16-Treaty of peace signed between China and Japan.

May 20—Supreme court decided !ncome tax law unconstitutional. -Corea proclaimed its independence of China. Feb. 16-"Reconcentrado" order issued by



passports. pril 21-Minister. Woodford left Ma-

April 23 — President calls for 125,000 vol-Dec. 25, 1837. Cuban ports began. May 1—Spanish squadron destroyed at Ma-nila by American squadron under Com-Dewey. Spanish loss, 400; American loss,

army.
Aug. 12—Peace protocol signed.
Aug. 13—City of Manila captured by Amer-

March 30—Malolos, seat of Filipino government, captured by American troops under Gen. MacArthur.

April 18—The Hague peace conference opened: 16 countries represented.

Aug. 19—Capt. Dreyfus pardoned by French president. He had been convicted of high treason by new court-martial and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

Oct. 12—War began between England and South African Republic and Orange Free State.